

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

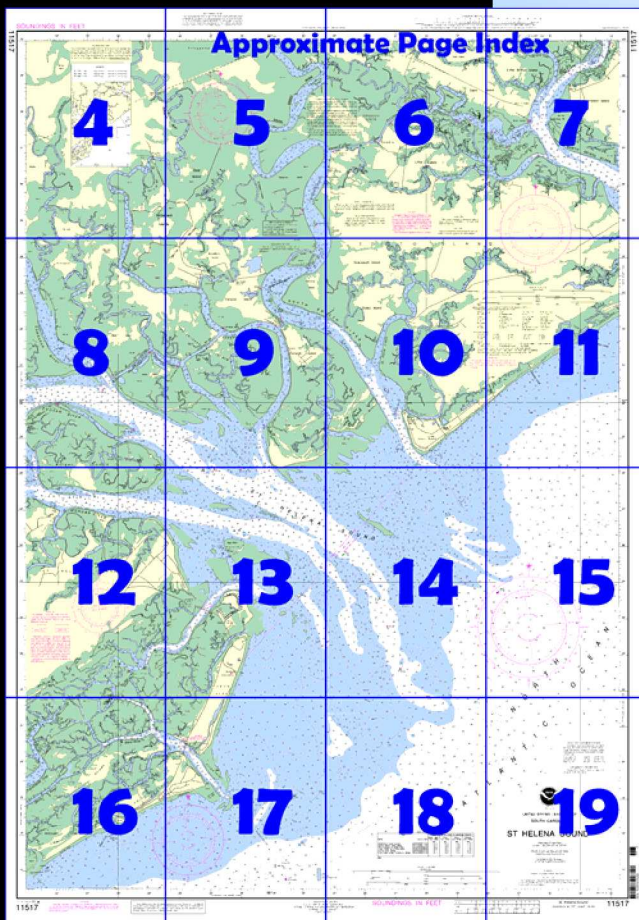
## St Helena Sound

(NOAA Chart 11517)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

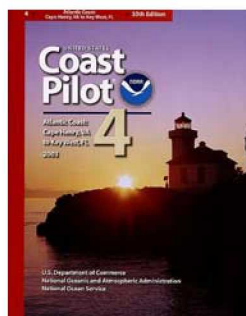
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



#### **[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 7 excerpts]**

(20) The entrance to **St. Helena Sound** is between **Bay Point** and **Hunting Island**. There are channels through the shoals that extend 6 miles seaward. The buoyed channel had a depth of 15 feet; caution is advised. A survey revealed depths of 1 foot to 14 feet less than those charted across the entrance.

(24) **South Edisto River**. The approach to the river is marked by buoys. **Big Bay Creek** is unmarked. Small craft have run aground at night when making Big Bay Creek from the

northward using lights on **Edisto Beach** as guides.

(25) **Edisto Beach State Park** is 2 miles northeast of Bay Point. A marked channel into South Edisto River has depths of 12 to 16 feet over the ocean bar.

(27) **South Edisto River**. The depth from Bay Point to the Intracoastal Waterway was 10 feet, and from **Watts Cut** to **Willtown** 10 feet.

(29) A draft of about 3 feet can be taken for 8 miles to **Jacksonboro**.

(30) **Ashepool River**. A bridge 13 miles above the mouth has a clearance of 20 feet. The piers of a former bridge are used as fishing piers. Mariners are advised to navigate with caution, because depths vary greatly in the river.

(32) **Combahee River** had a depth of 11.4 feet for 9 miles above the entrance. The river is navigable for craft drawing up to 5 feet to Route 17 bridge 20 miles above the entrance. The highway bridge has a clearance of 14 feet.

(35) **Chisolm**. The depth to Chisolm was 8 feet. A section of a former railroad bridge, now used as a fishing pier, is on the west side of Wimbee Creek. The depth was 8 feet to the fishing pier by way of Bull River, Williman Creek, and Schooner Channel; between Chisolm and the upper junction with Schooner Channel, Wimbee Creek is nearly dry in places.

(38) **Morgan River** connects with Chowan Creek; at the divide, this passage is nearly dry at low water where Route 21 bridge has a clearance of 4 feet. **Coffin Creek**. The depth was 2 feet across the bar at the mouth, thence 8 feet in midchannel to the plant. **Edging Creek**. The depth in the creek was 5 feet for 2.5 miles.

(40) On the Morgan River west of Jenkins Creek a marina has berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, pump-out station, launching ramp and wet and dry storage.

(41) Johnson Creek reported closed at low water.

(42) **Fripp Inlet**. The entrance is defined by breakers and flats which show at low water. The entrance is subject to continual change; entrance should not be attempted without local knowledge. A bridge across the inlet has a clearance of 15 feet. On **Old House Creek** is a marina where gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, a launching ramp, marine supplies are available. The depth was 6 feet from the entrance to the marina and 12 feet alongside the float. Southeast of the marina is the Fripp Island Sea Rescue Heliport; the heliport can be contacted on VHF-FM channel 16; telephone 843-838-2832, 843-838-2334. **Harbor River**; the depth was 5 feet in Harbor River and 5 feet in Story River. Route 21 bridge has a clearance of 15 feet.

(45) **Trenchards Inlet** has a bar that extends 2 miles from shore; the narrow unmarked channel over the bar had a depth of 3 feet. Local knowledge is advised.

(53) The tidal currents on the bar have a velocity of 1.5 knots, off Hilton Head 1.8 knots, and at Beaufort River entrance 1.4 knots. Winds greatly influence the tidal current that on the ebb often reaches 5 knots. The current sets fair with the channel, except at the turn from the entrance channel into Bay Point Reach, where a strong current sets diagonally across the channel. Here, on the ebb, vessels should exercise caution lest they be set onto St. Michaels Breakers, east of the bar channel. The tidal currents in the sound have a velocity of 2 knots or more at times. The tide rips on Fishing Rip sometimes have the appearance of breakers.

(68) **Beaufort River**; depths of 12 feet can be taken to Beaufort.

(69) **Station Creek**, the depths were 5 feet in Story River and Harbor River and, the depth in Station Creek was 3.5 feet. The entrance to Station Creek is marked by a daybeacon.

(75) **Beaufort** is a city of great historical interest. The city can also be reached from the northward via the Intracoastal Waterway. There are motels, banks, a hospital, and numerous small businesses.

(76) The hospital at Beaufort maintains a pier with a floating landing stage on the south side of Beaufort, westward 1.5 miles from Route 21 bridge. The alongside depth was 12 feet. A phone on the pier connects to the emergency room.

(77) A municipal marina and a marina to west are on the south side of Beaufort west of Route 21 bridge. Other marinas are east of the bridge inside the entrances to **Factory Creek** and **Broomfield Creek**. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, launching ramps, pump-out station, marine supplies and wet and dry storage are available at the marinas.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Dec. 22/07  
Corrected through LNM Dec. 11/07

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY**  
The project depth is 12 feet from Charleston to Beaufort.  
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 32° 28'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**WARNING**  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.


Charleston, SC	KHB-29	162.55 MHz
Savannah, GA	KEC-85	162.40 MHz
Beaufort, SC	WXJ-23	162.475 MHz

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.


**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

**CAUTION**  
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

**CAUTION**  
**SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES**  
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:  
  
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, FL, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Charleston, SC.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

**COLREGS:** International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
Demarcation lines are shown thus: 

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.675" northward and 0.631" eastward to agree with this chart.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE  (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	
Pine Landing, S. Edisto River (32°36'N/080°23'W)	feet 6.8	feet 6.5	feet 6.2	
Steamboat Creek Landing (32°36'N/080°17'W)	6.6	6.2	0.2	
Edisto Beach, Edisto Island (32°30'N/080°18'W)	6.3	6.0	0.2	
Otter Island, St. Helena Sound (32°28'N/080°25'W)	6.6	6.2	0.2	
Harbor River Ridge (32°24'N/080°27'W)	6.7	6.3	0.2	
Fripp Inlet, Hunting Island Bridge (32°20'N/080°28'W)	6.7	6.3	0.2	
Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a> . (Nov 2007)				

**ABBREVIATIONS** (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	Obsc obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

  
Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

  
Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

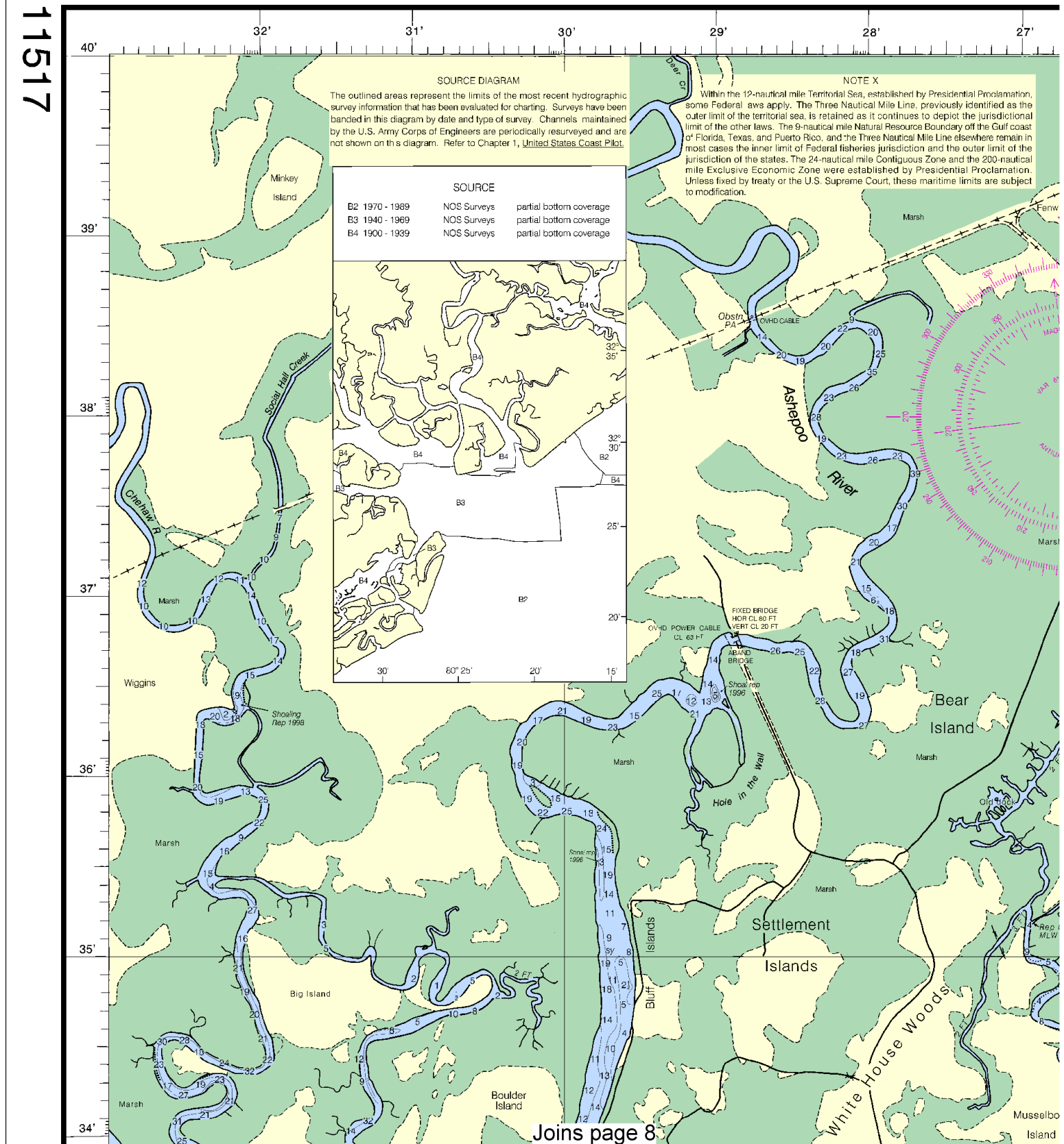
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.  
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.



The horizontal reference datum of this chart is the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is referred to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). The datum is an average of 0.675" northward and 0.631" east.

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11517



Joins page 8

4



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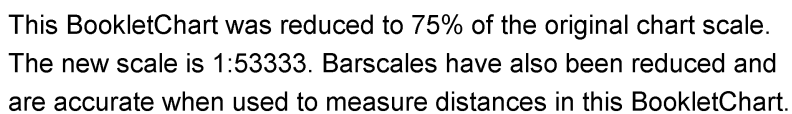
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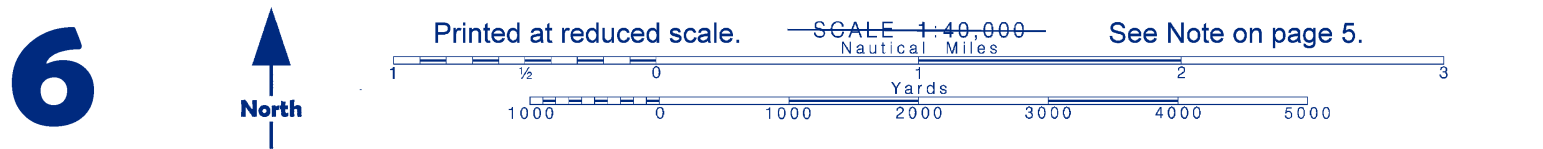
See Note on page 5.



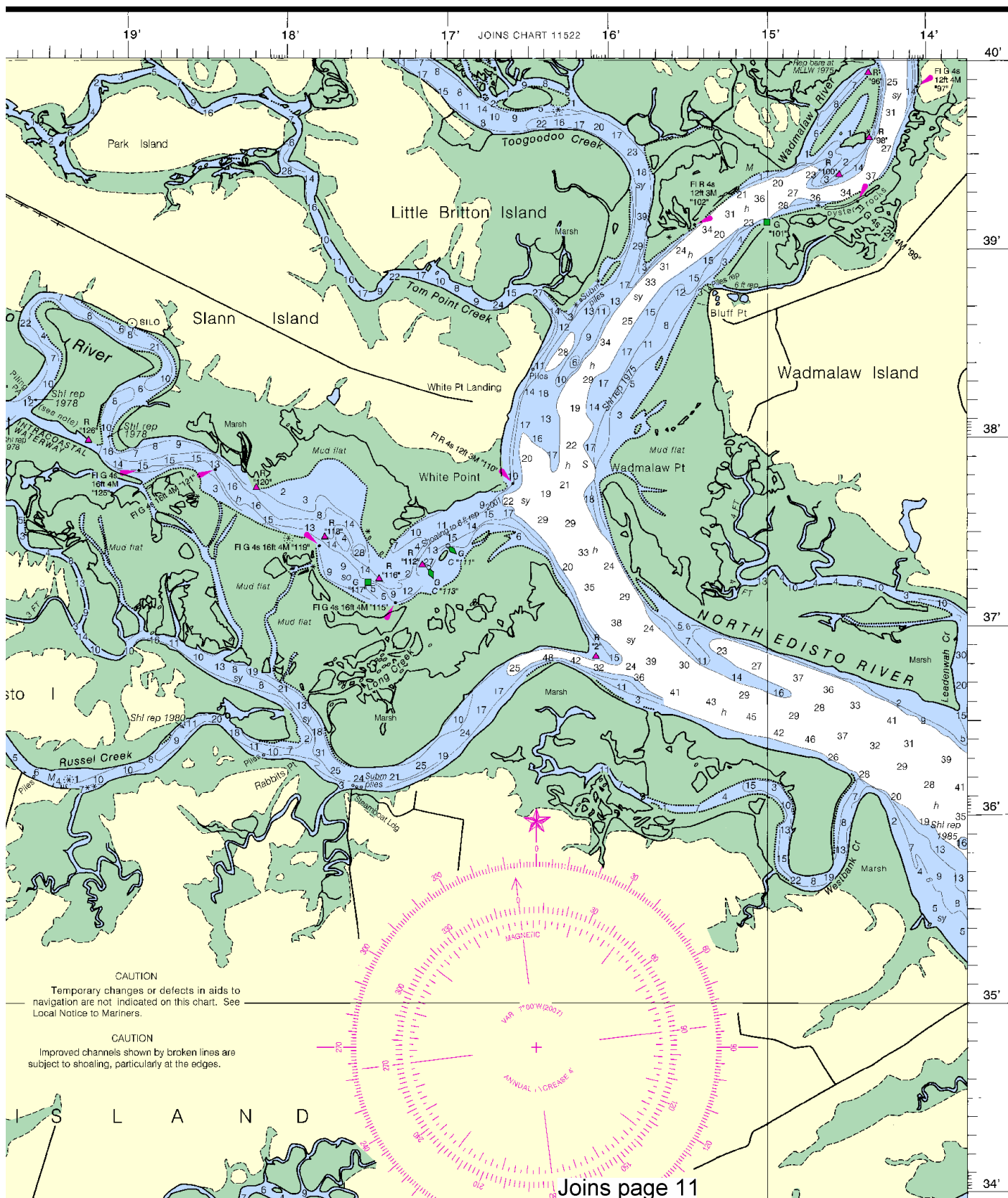
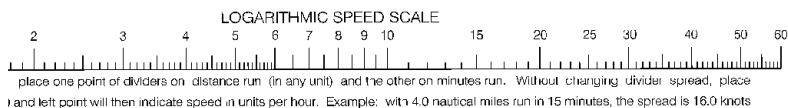


Formerly C&GS 793, 1st Ed., Sept. 1937 C-1937-455 KAPP 221







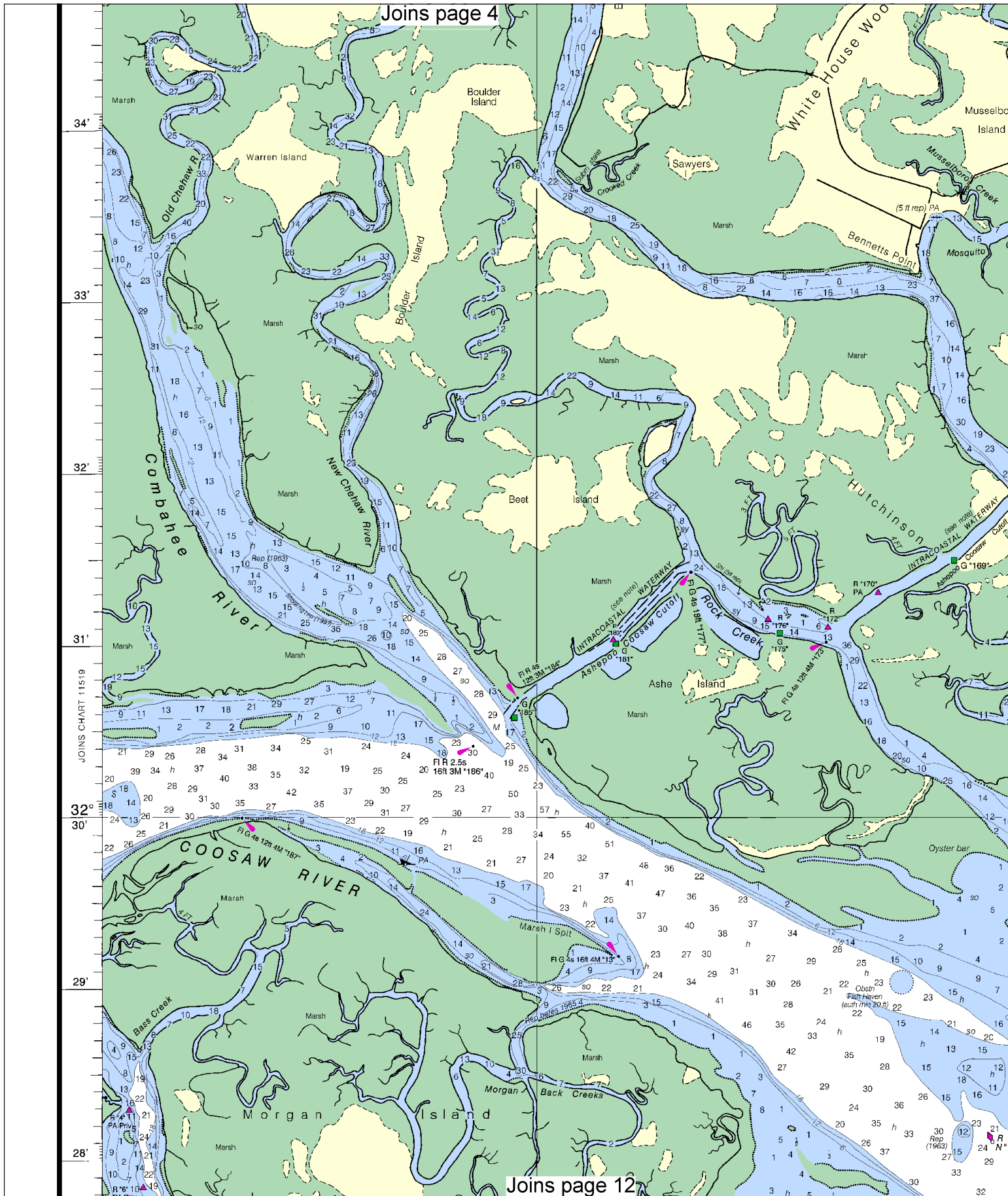


11517

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

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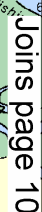
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SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





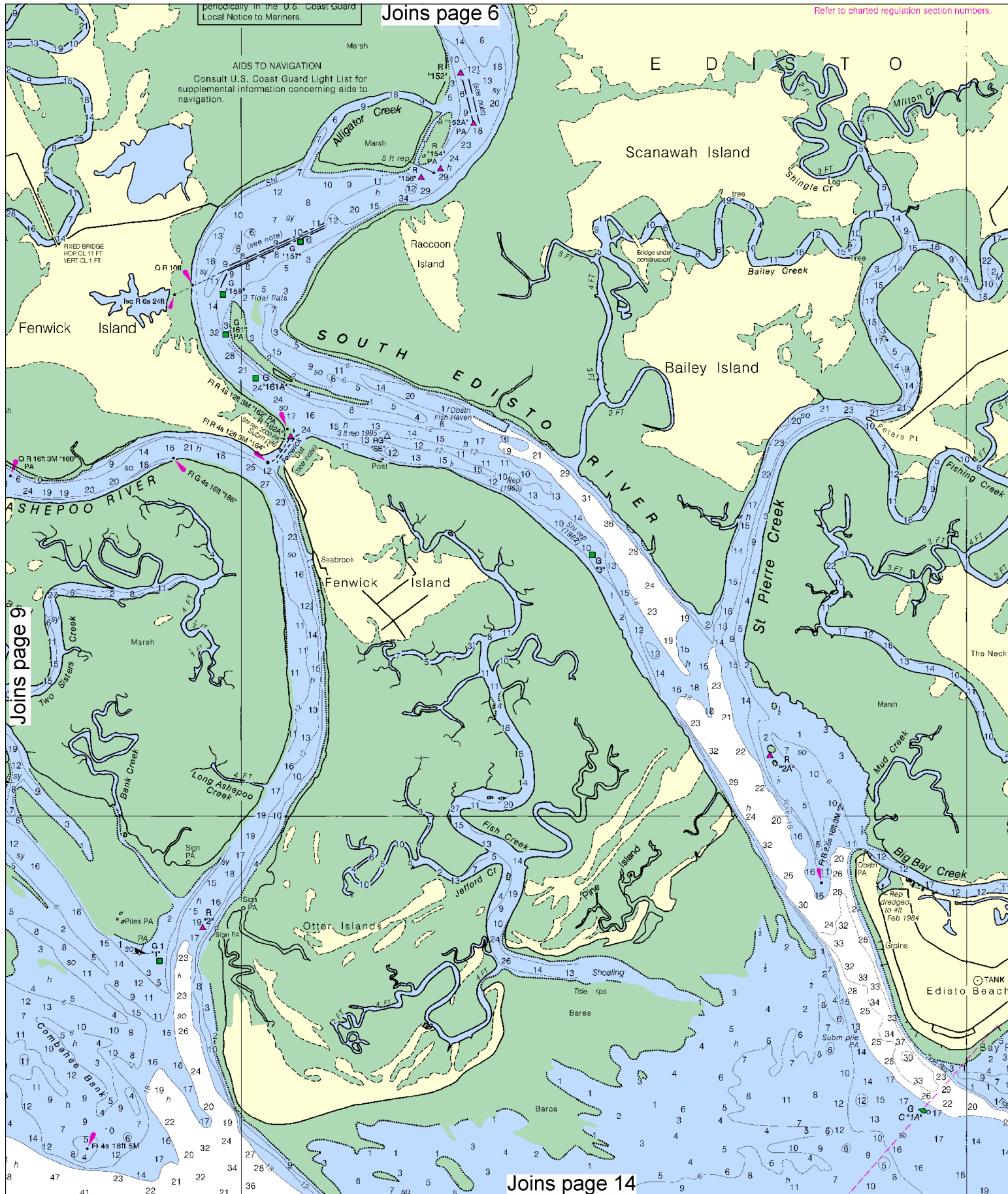


periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard  
Local Notice to Mariners.

Joins page 6

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for  
supplemental information concerning aids to  
navigation.



Joins page 9

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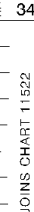
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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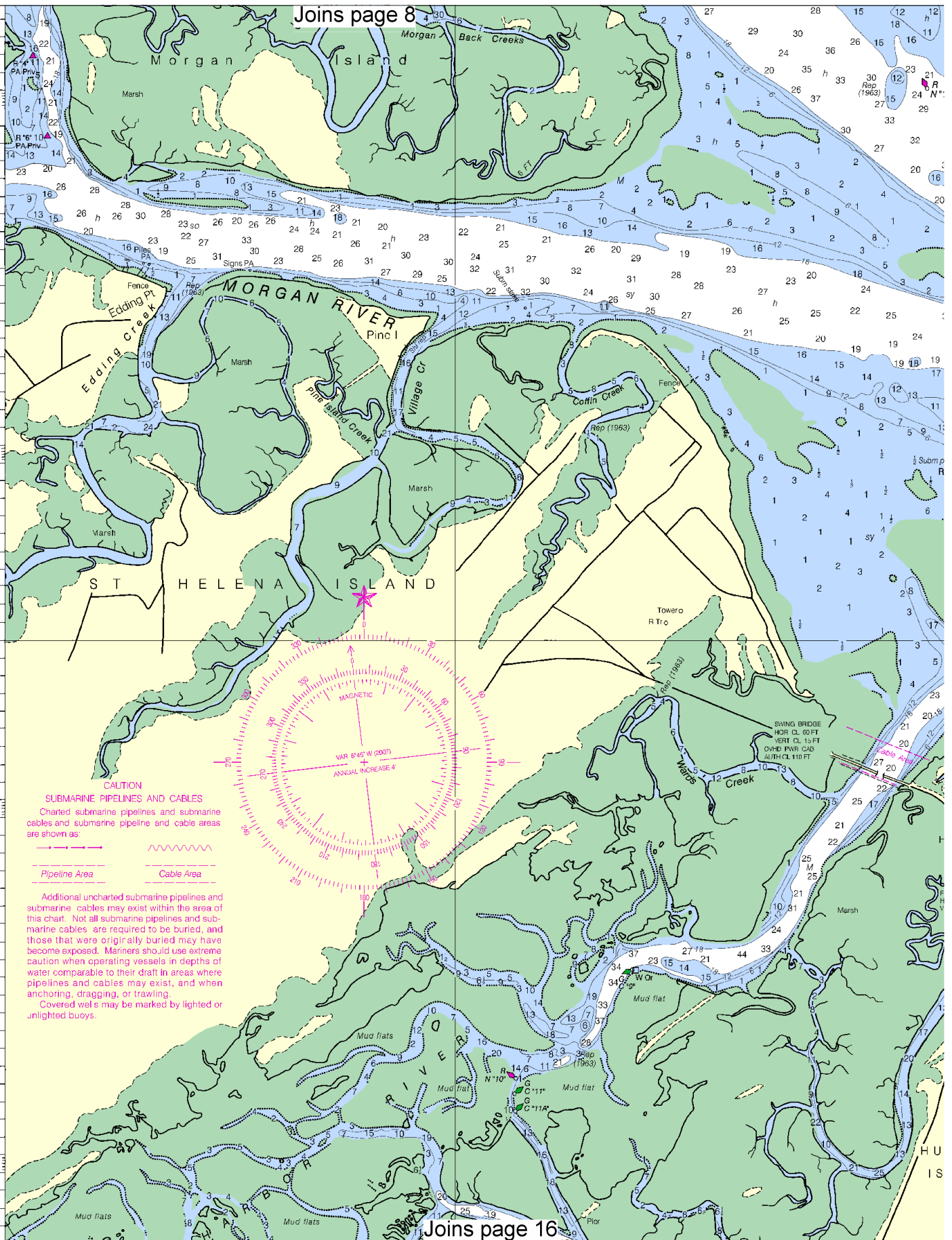
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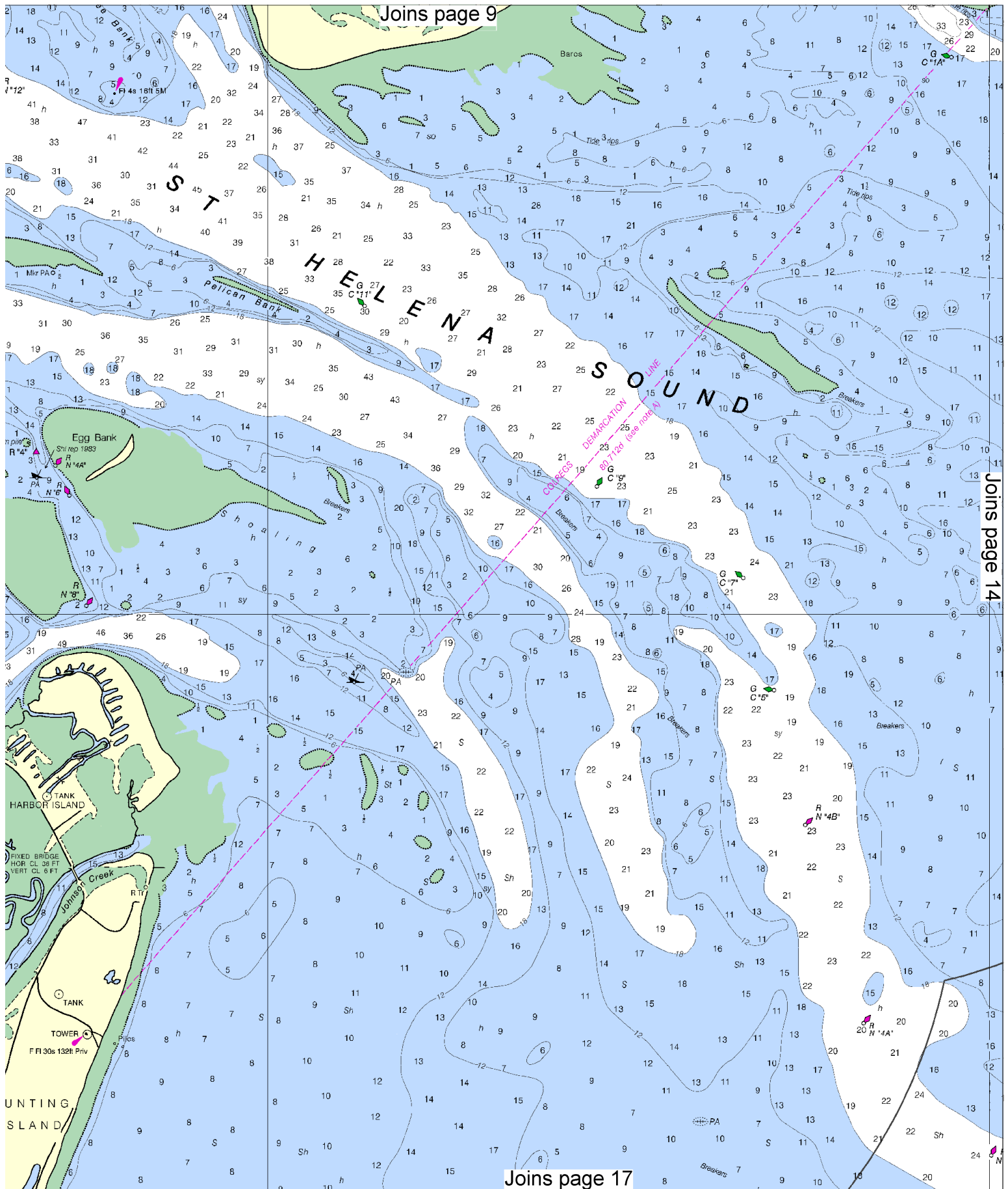
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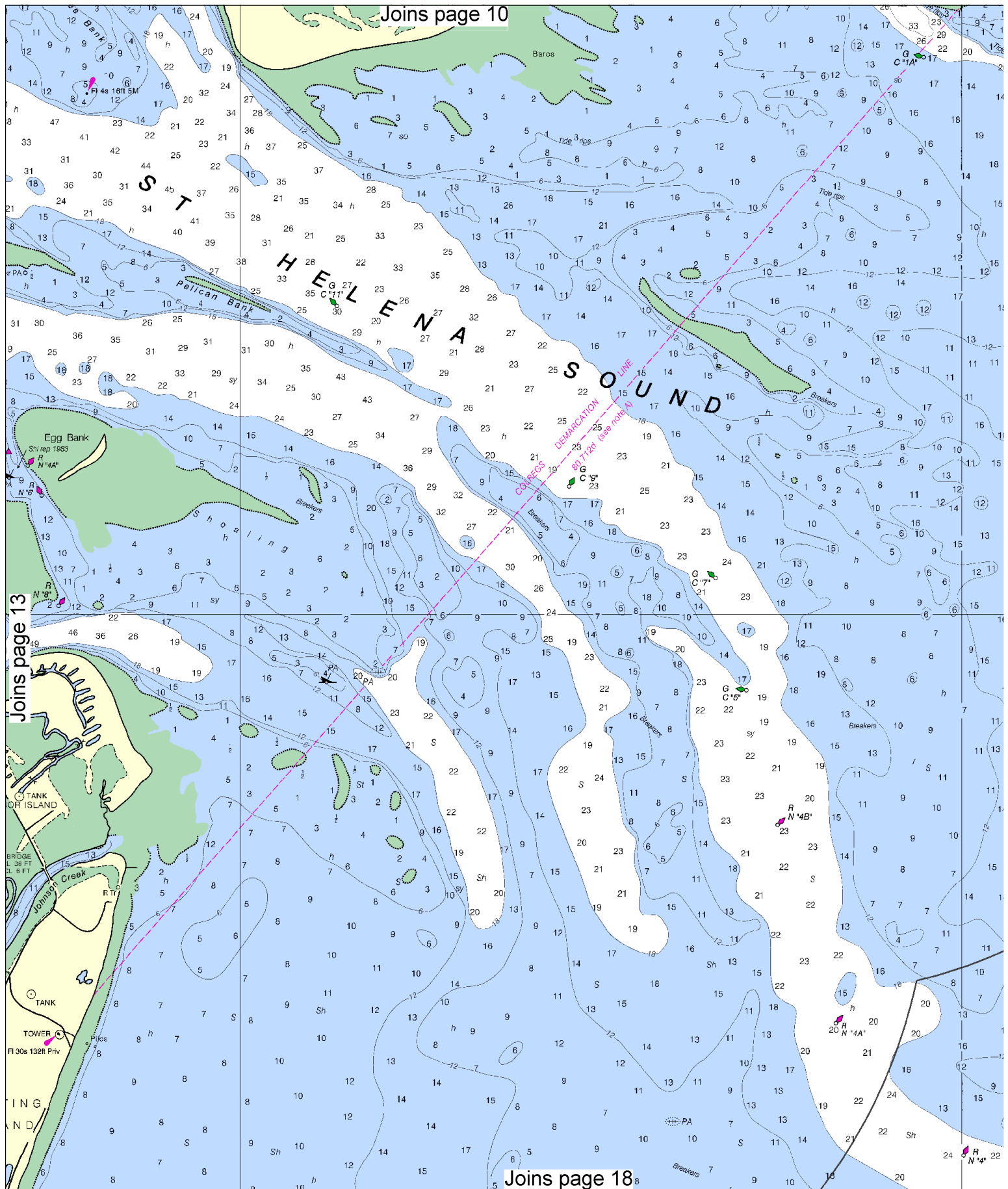
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 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









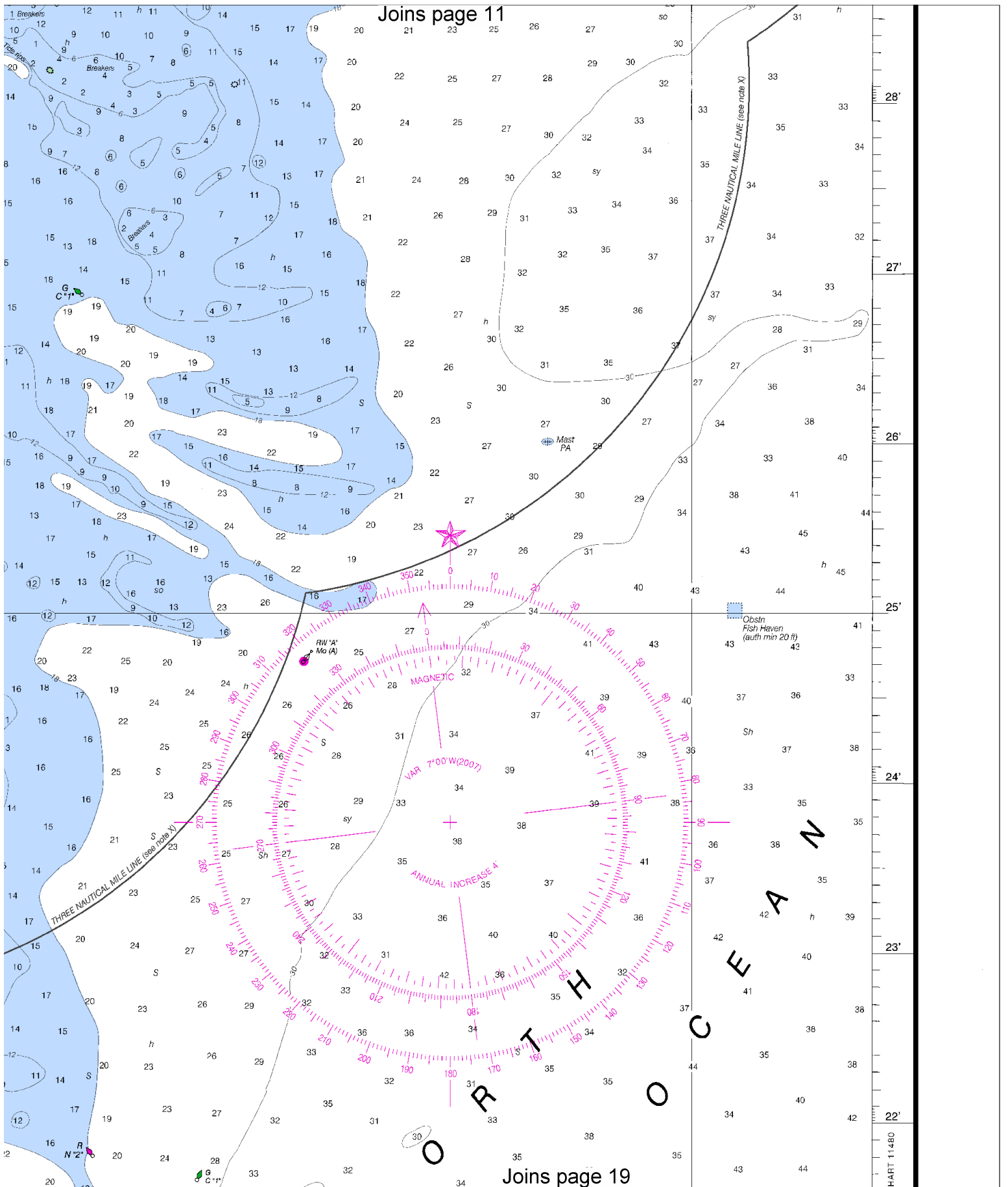
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SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



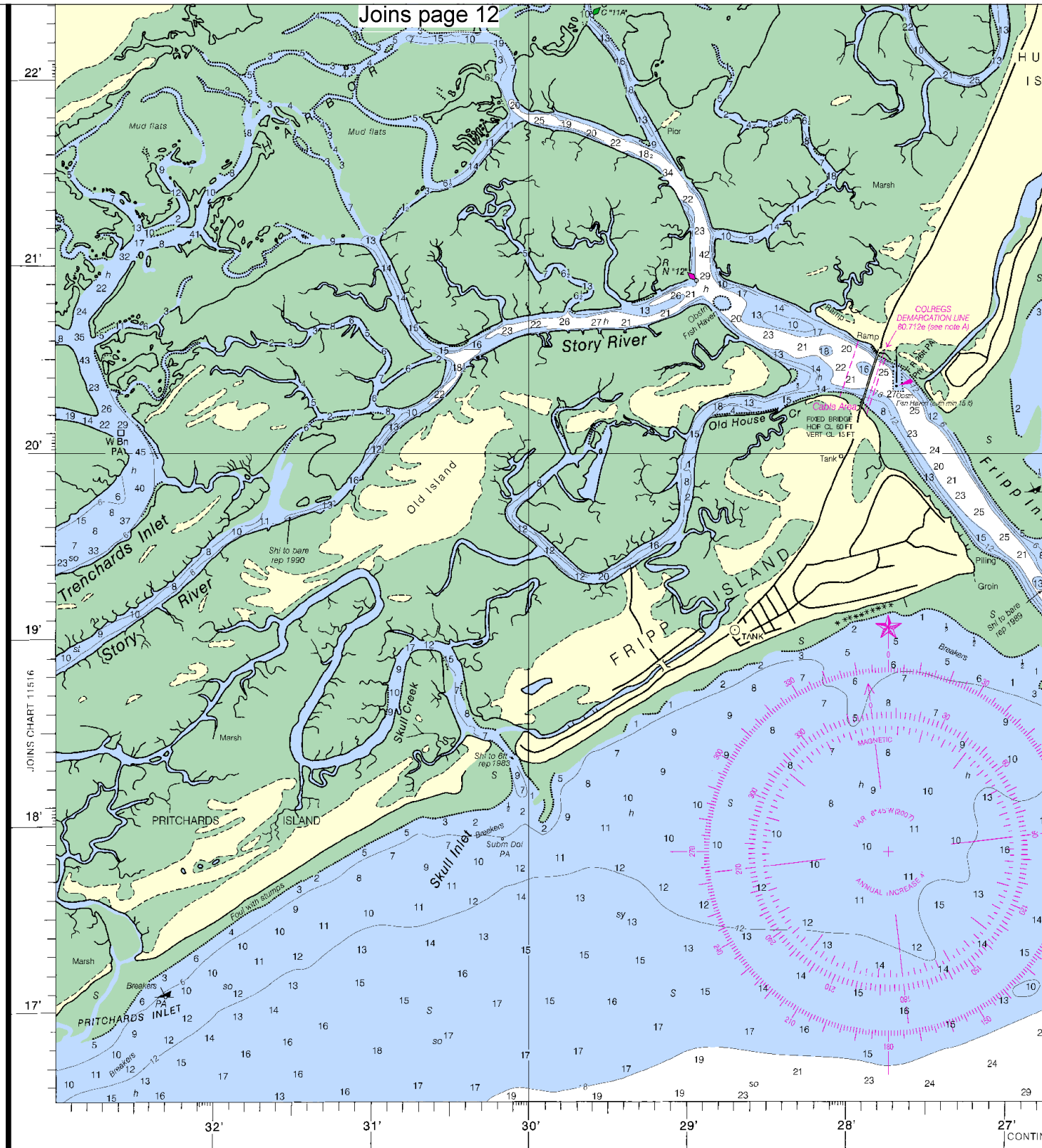
Joins page 11



Joins page 19



Joins page 12



18th Ed., Dec. /07  
**11517**  
 Corrected through NM Dec. 22/07  
 Corrected through LNM Dec. 11/07

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**16**

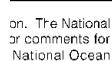


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

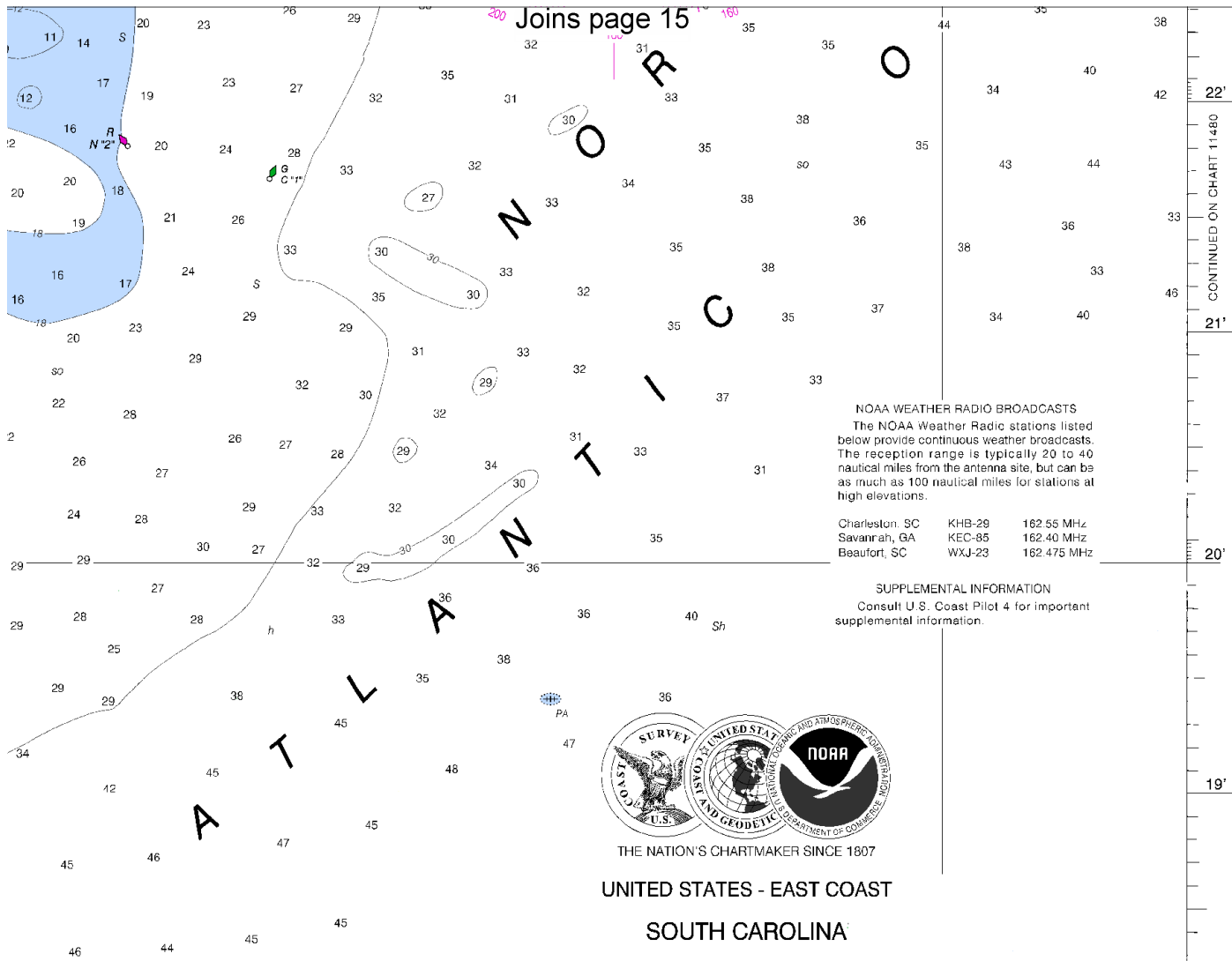




## SOUNDINGS IN FEB



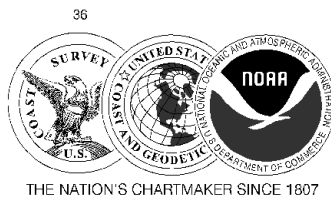




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Savannah, GA KEC-85 162.40 MHz  
Beaufort, SC WXJ-23 162.475 MHz

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.



**UNITED STATES - EAST COAST**  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**

# ST HELENA SOUND

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 32° 28'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**  
**AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER**

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

**HEIGHTS**

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

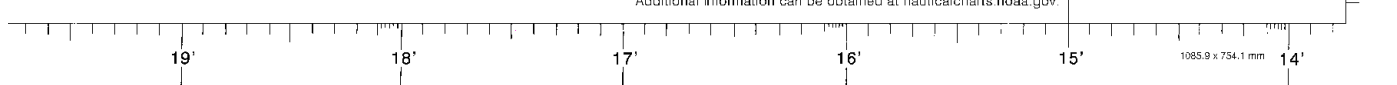
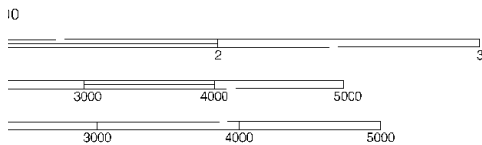
**AUTHORITIES**

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

Light referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
10.1	10.1	10.1
6.8	6.5	6.2
6.6	6.2	6.0
6.3	6.0	5.8
6.6	6.2	6.0
6.7	6.3	6.0
6.7	6.3	6.0

Just for a tide station. Real-time water levels, net from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

**St Helena Sound**  
**SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000**

**11517**



ED. NO. 18  
NSN 7642014010266  
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11517

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Charleston** – 843-724-7616

**Coast Guard Tybee** – 912-786-5440

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**SC Dept. of Natural Resources** – 800-922-5431

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).